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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/886,160	06/21/2001	John Otto Piepenbrink	END920010038US1	5994
23550	7590	03/14/2008	EXAMINER	
HOFFMAN WARNICK & D'ALESSANDRO, LLC			BROOKS, MATTHEW L	
75 STATE STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
14TH FLOOR			3629	
ALBANY, NY 12207				
NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
03/14/2008	ELECTRONIC			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PTOCommunications@hwdpatents.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/886,160	PIEPENBRINK ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Matthew L. Brooks	3629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the flowchart of the process claims must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 1st

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact

terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

4. As to “providing venture information”; Venture information submitted by one user may not be included in information submitted by another user. In fact there are limitless possibilities as to what “venture information” could be considered. The Dictionary definition of “venture” is attached... by definition it involves “uncertainty” and “speculation” both two things are of the nature that they are not concrete (see attached dictionary.com definition and 101 below).

5. As to “providing scoring data” there is no teaching of how to arrive at scoring data on the limitless possibilities of venture information that could be entered. For instance how would one “provide scoring data” on a business plan as found in claim 10? This would be left up to the subjective mind of the person considering joining the Venture. For one of ordinary skill to figure out how to provide a scoring data to all of the venture information possibilities would require undue experimentation.

6. With respect to claim 1, step c, as to “...provide a single record of relationship information...” How one of ordinary skill or a system would accomplish the step is not taught with in the specification.

7. Also, as to the analyzing a relationship and deploying one if positively evaluated (see claim 7), there is no framework and or teaching as to how or when to make the determination and employ the business relationship. Furthermore a positive evaluation is and how one is determined is not clearly defined in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 2nd

8. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

9. With respect to claim 5 for instance Applicant states "...duplicating the single record from an original column of the queried row to a duplicate column of the queried row..." When Examiner turns to Fig 9, it appears that Applicant really is "...duplicating the single record from a previous column of the queried row to a later column of the queried row..." Now due to the amended claims it is indefinite to which later column the duplicated record will fall in.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

10. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The basis of this rejection is set forth in the test of:

whether the invention produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result.

The present invention fails the “useful, concrete, tangible” result test. For an invention to be “useful” it must satisfy the utility requirement of section 101. The PTO’s official interpretation of the utility requirement provides that the utility of an invention has to be (i) specific, (ii) substantial and (iii) credible. MPEP 2107. The claim must be for a practical application that produces a useful result and the Applicant should specifically recite in the claim the practical application. A claim that can be read so broadly as to include statutory and nonstatutory subject matter must be amended to limit the claim to a practical application. In other words, if the specification discloses a practical application of an abstract idea, but the claim is broader than the disclosure such that it recites an abstraction, then the claim must be rejected. In the present case Applicant mentions in the specification that the Venture Information is “information pertaining to a venture company (eg business plan, customers, predicated sales etc”. Obviously “venture information” as used in the claim can be read so broadly as to include statutory subject matter and non. How does one define relationship information? (claim 7).

Furthermore even if Applicant were to choose entering in a business plan there is no teaching as to how to provide a score or a number for the method claims as set forth in claims 2, 6, and 14. Is this is done by a human, it would not be subject matter for patent and too subjective and not be concrete or substantially repeatable. Hence it would fail the concreteness requirement of section 101 because it is still unpredictable in that if is left in the hands of an arbiter to subjectively decide. How does “evaluating the screened opportunity to enter into business”? (claim 7). Usually concreteness arises when a result cannot be assured. In other words, the process must have a result that can be substantially repeatable or the process must substantially produce the same result again. In re Swartz, 232 F.3d 862, 864 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (where asserted

result produced by the claimed invention is “irreproducible” claim should be rejected under section 101). The opposite of “concrete” is unrepeatable or unpredictable. Resolving this question is dependent on the level of skill in the art. For example, if the claimed invention is for a process which requires a particular skill, to determine whether that process is substantially repeatable will necessarily require a determination of the level of skill of the ordinary artisan in that field. In this regard Examiner turns to the specification to make out how the “evaluating the opportunity to enter into a relationship is determined” and finds little or no guidance as to how this is determined. For example to determine this would be to invent the invention due to all of the possible outcomes that could be expected and the many hours of undue experimentation to determine the results and even still another person skilled in the art may come to a completely decision as to what score to provide and whether or not to enter into venture, hence the invention lacks concreteness and is not enabled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

13. Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2003/0014373 (Perge) in further view of US 2001/0023477 A1 (Jarske).

Claim 1-35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over the Perge in view of Jarske. The Perge reference discloses all of the informational features normally provided to a venture company considering entering a relationship (Figs 2 and 3).

Further Perge discloses that the questionnaire/information provided automatically populates a pre-scripted narrative form that is available to download or access electronically that may also be subject to a rating system which in turn can be used to evaluate potential investment/venture opportunities (Fig 3 “goodness-of-fit”). Perge does not discuss the type of database used and or how the data stored in it is searched or queried in the manner claimed by Applicants.

However Jarske teaches copying first memory rows into second memory rows which is achieved with parallel memory updating, by copying a row from the first memory to a row in the second memory. The rows in the first memory are old (not updated) and the rows formed in the second memory are new (updated). [0012] Jarske also teaches that this method of updating is faster and eliminates trace back. [0008] Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the row/column updating method taught by Jarske to store and access the data in one's database in a typical venture evaluation system such as that taught in Chandler for the purpose of obtaining account information. The desirability to

do this is clearly to save a time and eliminate trace back while providing the most up to date information at the time of query.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are not persuasive and addressed below and/or now moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

15. In reply to: top of page 17; examiner completely disagrees with Applicant assertion. Drawings with a flow chart of the invention will truly facilitate an understanding of the claimed method steps in addition to the fact that rules and regulation requires drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims (see above).

16. In reply to : bottom of page 17; Applicant's assertion that "...the preamble to the claims pertain to the *managing of information for establishing a relationship with a venture company.*" This language still does not limit the rows and columns to anything certain. This is clearly demonstrated in 112 first paragraph rejection made above. The Dictionary definition of "venture" is attached... by definition it involves "uncertainty" and "speculation" both things are of the nature that they are not concrete (see attached dictionary.com definition and 112 and 101 above). And all though the specification does indeed describe vaguely some examples of what venture information may be, it certainly is not found with in the claims nor is it taught anywhere with in the specification quantifying things such as "business plan" for entry into a column row matrix. With respect to Applicants assertion of where these type of calculations are taught/shown Examiner has searched pages 17-19 of original filed specification and can find no such teachings.

17. In reply to: page 19 of 24 applicant argues that the prior art does not teach "providing of a single record of relationship information pertaining to the venture company..." However this step is not even claimed in representative claims 1 or 9. All that is claimed is "querying a row to provide." Even still if this argument, which is moot because not claimed, was found in the claims... this fixing of the claims in and of itself still would not overcome non prior art rejections made because examiner still maintains that the invention as taught in specification is not concrete, substantially repeatable nor would one of ordinary skill in the art be able to quantify all of the data for the rows without undue experimentation. Meaning the invention fails to surmount the level of "practical application" necessary (see above 101 and 112 first above). And Applicant states that the claimed function involves "... a *transformation*, eg, the gathering, storing, *processing*, etc. a data used to determine whether a relationship is to be established." The limiting steps that Applicant has just argued, where emphasis added, has not been claimed, only argued. The claims don't recite any of what Applicant has just argued thus Examiner cannot reply.

18. In reply to: the rejection has been amended to reflect the typos made. And is maintained with the proper assertion now of Jarske and Perge.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew L. Brooks whose telephone number is (571) 272-8112. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday; 8 AM - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (571) 272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MLB
2/18/08

/John G. Weiss/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3629

Application Number 	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination
	09/886,160	PIEPENBRINK ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Matthew L. Brooks	3629	